

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

Please amend Claims 4, 6, 10 through 13, 29, 32 through 35, 38, 39, and 60 as follows:

1 - 3. (Cancelled)

4. (Currently Amended) A method according to claim 60, wherein the entry node modifies the size of the synchronization second packet, so that the sum of the modified reduced size of the preceding second packet and the modified size of the synchronization second packet is equal to the normal size of a second packet.

5. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 60, wherein the entry node manages a mechanism, put into effect at each change in access level, for obtaining a current distance in memory, between a stored position of a forthcoming start of a first packet and a current position of a read pointer used for the construction of the second packets.

6. (Currently Amended) A method according to claim 5, wherein the entry node performs steps comprising the following steps:

the entry node obtains said current distance;

if the current distance is equal to zero, the entry node generates and sends a synchronization second packet for which the start of the payload information corresponds to the start of the payload information of a first packet associated with the new second access level, this synchronization second packet comprising a synchronization marker;

if the current distance is smaller than the normal size of a second packet, the entry node generates and sends a truncated second packet, known as a preceding second packet, whose reduced size is equal to the current distance, and then generates and sends a synchronization second packet for which the start of the payload information corresponds to the start of the payload information of a first packet associated with the new second access level, this synchronization second packet comprising a synchronization marker; and

if the current distance is greater than or equal to the normal size of the second packet, the entry node sends a normal-sized second packet which is not a synchronization second packet.

7. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 60, wherein, at each change in access level, the entry node also inserts an access level change marker into the synchronization second packet.

8. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 60, wherein the association of an access level with each first packet is based upon restriction on the use of the data stream and wherein the access level comprises use restriction information.

9. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 60, wherein the association of an access level with each first packet is based on the use of a plurality of time slots, and wherein the entry node:

(a) obtains the time slot, among the plurality of time slots, that includes the instant of processing, by the entry node, of the given first packet; and

(b) associates one of the access levels with the first packet as a function of the time slot obtained.

10. (Currently Amended) A method according to claim 60, wherein the association of an access level with each first packet is based on the use of a plurality of pieces of control information that can be contained in the first packets, and

wherein the entry node:

(a) obtains at least one piece of control information, from among the plurality of pieces of control information, contained in a given particular first packet; and

(b) associates one of the access levels with the given particular first packet as a function of said at least one piece of control information obtained.

11. (Currently Amended) A method according to claim 9, wherein the association of an access level with each first packet is based on the use of the plurality of time slots and said plurality of pieces of control information, and

wherein the entry node:

(a) obtains the time slot, among the plurality of time slots, that includes the instant of processing, by the entry node, of a given particular first packet;

(b) obtains at least one piece of control information, from among the plurality of pieces of control information, contained in a ~~a~~given the particular first packet; and

(c) associates one of the access levels with the given particular first packet as a function of the time slot obtained and said at least one piece of control information obtained.

12. (Currently Amended) A method according to claim 60, wherein the data stream is transmitted by an entry terminal, and

wherein the entry terminal is a digital type of terminal connected to the entry sub-network and directly generating the data stream in the form of first packets.

13. (Currently Amended) A method according to claim 60, wherein the data stream is transmitted by an entry terminal, and
wherein the entry terminal is an analog type terminal, connected to the entry sub-network by means of an independent adapter enabling the conversion, into first packets, of the data stream generated in the form of analog signals by the entry terminal.

14. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 60, wherein the data stream is transmitted by an entry terminal,
wherein the entry terminal is an analog type terminal directly connected to the entry node, and
wherein the entry node integrates an adapter enabling the conversion, into first packets, of the data stream generated in the form of analog signals by the entry terminal.

15. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 60, wherein the data stream is transmitted by an entry terminal, and
wherein the entry terminal is integrated into the entry node and the entry node directly generates the data stream in the form of first packets.

16 - 28. (Cancelled)

29. (Currently Amended) An entry node for the insertion of broadcast control information for the control of the broadcasting of a data stream transmitted in a heterogeneous network, the heterogeneous network including at least one entry sub-network conveying first packets and ~~the a~~ basic network conveying second packets, the entry node being connected to the basic network and to the entry sub-network, wherein the entry node comprises:

means for successively receiving first packets from the entry sub-network;

means for ~~the association of~~ associating an access level with each first packet from among a plurality of access levels according to a predetermined policy;

means for ~~the formation of~~ forming each second packet by including in each second packet one or more first packet or parts of a first packet associated with a given first access level; in the second packet;

means for ~~the insertion~~ inserting, into each second packet, of broadcast control information corresponding to the same first access level;

means for ~~the detection~~ detecting of a change in access level between ~~a the~~ first packet associated with a ~~previous access level and another first packet associated with a new access level~~ access level and a second access level between successive first packets of the data stream;

means ~~configured to form~~ for forming a synchronization second packet by inserting a synchronization marker in a second packet;

means ~~configured to reduce~~ for reducing the size of the second packet preceding the synchronization second packet such that the start of the payload information of the synchronization second packet corresponds to the start of a first packet associated with the new second access level; and

means for ~~the transmission of~~ transmitting second packets into the basic network.

30 - 31. (Cancelled)

32. (Currently Amended) An entry node according to claim 29, further comprising means ~~configured to modify~~ for modifying the size of the synchronization second packet, so that the sum of the ~~modified~~ reduced size of the preceding second packet and the

modified size of the synchronization second packet is equal to the normal size of a second packet.

33. (Currently Amended) An entry node according to claim 29, further comprising means, activated at each change in access level, for the management of a mechanism to obtain a current distance in memory, between a stored position of a forthcoming start of a first packet and a current position of a read pointer used for the construction of the second packets.

34. (Currently Amended) An entry node according to claim 33, further comprising means of selective activation as a function of the value of the current distance obtained, such that:

if the current distance is equal to zero, the activation means activates means for the generation and sending of a synchronization second packet for which the start of the payload information corresponds to the start of the payload information of a first packet associated with the **new second** access level, this synchronization second packet comprising a synchronization marker;

if the current distance is smaller than the normal size of a second packet, the activation means activates means for the generation and sending of a truncated second packet, known as a preceding second packet, whose reduced size is equal to the current distance, and then means for the generation and sending of a synchronization second packet for which the start of the payload information corresponds to the start of the payload information of a first packet associated with the **new second** access level, this synchronization second packet comprising a synchronization marker; and

if the current distance is greater than or equal to the normal size of the second packet, the activation means activates means for the sending of a normal-sized second packet which is not a synchronization second packet.

35. (Currently Amended) An entry node according to claim 29, further comprising means for ~~the insertion~~ inserting, at each change in access level, of an access level change marker into the synchronization second packet.

36. (Previously Presented) An entry node according to claim 29, wherein the policy of association of an access level with each first packet is based upon restriction on the use of the data stream, and

wherein the access level comprises use restriction information.

37. (Previously Presented) An entry node according to claim 29, wherein the policy of association of an access level with each first packet is based on the use of a plurality of time slots, and

wherein the entry node comprises:

(a) means for obtaining the time slot, among the plurality of time slots, that includes the instant of processing, by the entry node, of the given first packet; and

(b) means for associating one of the access levels with the first packet as a function of the time slot obtained.

38. (Currently Amended) An entry node according to claim 29, wherein the policy of associating an access level with each first packet is based on the use of a plurality of pieces of control information that can be contained in the first packets, and

wherein the entry node comprises:

(a) means for obtaining at least one piece of control information, from among the plurality of pieces of control information, contained in a given particular first packet; and

(b) means for associating one of the access levels with the given particular first packet as a function of said at least one piece of control information obtained.

39. (Currently Amended) An entry node according to claim 37, wherein the policy of associating an access level with each first packet is based on the use of the plurality of time slots and the plurality of pieces of control information, and

wherein the entry node comprises:

(a) means for obtaining the time slot, among the plurality of time slots, that includes the instant of processing, by the entry node, of a given particular first packet;

(b) means for obtaining at least one piece of control information, from among the plurality of pieces of control information, contained in a given particular first packet; and

(c) means for associating one of the access levels with the given particular first packet as a function of the time slot obtained and the at least one piece of control information obtained.

40. (Previously Presented) An entry node according to claim 29, wherein the entry node is directly connected to an entry terminal of analog type, which transmits the data stream, and

wherein the entry node integrates an adapter enabling the conversion, into first packets, of the data stream generated in the form of analog signals by the entry terminal.

41. (Previously Presented) An entry node according to claim 29, wherein the entry node comprises an entry terminal, which transmits the data stream, and

wherein the entry node comprises means for the direct generation of the data stream in the form of first packets.

42. (Original) An entry node according to claim 29, wherein the heterogeneous network is a home audiovisual network.

43. (Original) An entry node according to claim 29, wherein the first packets are IEEE 1394 type packets.

44. (Original) An entry node according to claim 29, wherein the basic network is a switched network.

45 - 57. (Cancelled)

58. (Previously Presented) A storage means storing computer program instructions for programming a programmable processing apparatus to become configured as an apparatus as set out in claim 29.

59. (Cancelled)

60. (Currently Amended) A method for the insertion of broadcast control information for the control of the broadcasting of a data stream in a heterogeneous network, the heterogeneous network including at least one entry sub-network conveying first packets and a basic network conveying second packets, the entry sub-network being connected to the basic network by an entry node configured to form the second packets

from at least part of at least one first packet, wherein the entry node performs a method comprising the steps of:

successively receiving first packets from the entry sub-network;

associating an access level with each first packet from a plurality of access levels according to a predetermined policy;

forming each second packet by including in each second packet one or more first packets or parts of a first packet associated with a ~~given~~ first access level, ~~in the second packet~~; and inserting into each second packet broadcast control information corresponding to the ~~given~~ first access level; ~~into each second packet~~; and

transmitting the second packets formed in the forming step into the basic network,

wherein, if the access level changes from the first access level to a second access level between successive first packets of the data stream, the entry node (a) forms a synchronization second packet by inserting a synchronization marker in a second packet, and (b) reduces the size of the second packet preceding the synchronization second packet such that the start of the payload information of the synchronization second packet corresponds to the start of a first packet associated with the ~~new~~ second access level.